

BLOCK BURNED; 200 HOMELESS

FIREMEN HAD NO CHANCE TO SAVE BRONX FRAME HOUSES

Wind Was High and It Took Six Hours 20 Minutes to Get an Engine to Scene

Trunk Stalled in Snowdrift—Frost-bitten Victims—Fire Volunteer Work.

Nearly 200 persons were made homeless in the early morning fire in the Bronx yesterday, when ten frame houses from 821 to 824 Caldwell avenue were destroyed. The tenants of these houses were driven out in the biting cold scantily clad, and a score of them were sent to Lebon Hospital suffering from frostbite and exposure. That no lives were lost speaks well for the voluntary corps of rescuers who left their own homes near by when they found others in trouble. The homeless were all taken in by their neighbors.

The houses that were burned were all on the west side of Caldwell avenue from 158th to 160th street. Directly back of these structures, facing on Eagle avenue, were other frame houses. None of the Eagle avenue houses was burned, but most of them were scorched. Hundreds of amateur fire fighters helped the firemen in saving the Eagle avenue houses.

Edward A. Hildebrand of 820 Eagle avenue discovered the fire shortly after 1 o'clock. His bedroom window looks out on the rear of the house at 811 Caldwell avenue. Hildebrand was only half dressed when he ran out of his house to the burning one. He knocked on the door, and got no response he kicked it in. He called loudly and finding no one on the ground floor hurried to the second. He found the second and third floor tenants staggering about in the dark, almost overcome by the smoke which filled the house. Hildebrand guided the people out of the house.

His yells had awakened many other tenants on the block, and the moment they looked out their windows they saw the fire. Policeman Specht of the Morrisania station also heard Hildebrand's cries of "Fire!" and he made for the nearest alarm box. The box was covered with ice and sleet and Specht had to use his club as a hammer before he could open it to send in the alarm.

While waiting for the fire apparatus, Specht went about the other houses on the block awakening the tenants. He soon joined by two other policemen and all three did good rescue work.

By the time Specht got back to the burning house after a call for the fire engine, the wind was high and the sparks and burning embers were carried to adjoining houses. When the first alarm was turned in before the first engine arrived. Hook and Ladder Company 19 was housed nearest the fire, but it took some time to get to the scene. The fire was burning in the front of the house owned and occupied by Coroner's Physician Hildebrand, at 158th street, took fire, but this blaze was put out by a bucket brigade. The damage to the building was slight. The estimated damage of the fire is \$100,000. The cause is unknown.

FIRE NEAR MISERICORDE HOME.

Little Children Carried to Safety—Chapel Damaged by Flames.

The Sisters of Misericorde, who have charge of the Misericorde Home, at 531 East Eighty-sixth street, had just been called to supper at 6 o'clock last night when a servant girl discovered fire in an adjoining building on Eighty-seventh street. The home is a six-story building. The girl was on the top floor, and when she looked out of the window she saw flames bursting from the windows of the three-story factory building at 538 East Eighty-seventh street, which backs right up against the eastern wing of the home.

The wing adjoining the burning factory had a bedroom on the first floor where some twenty children under two years of age were sleeping. On the floor above is a chapel. In the western wing of the building is a maternity ward, but at no time during the fire were the patients there disturbed.

The fire started on the first floor of the Eighty-seventh street building, where Zinner & Co. manufacture boxes. Several young men happened to be in the basement of the building, in which Charles Deutsch makes webbing, and they formed a bucket brigade, which wasn't of much use. Within two hours the building was completely gutted. The second and third floors were occupied by a sign painter.

When Battalion Chief Dougherty reached the fire his first thought was of the children. He sent Roundman Kauff and six policemen to the East Eighty-eighth street street to prevent a panic. His orders were to keep the children in their room until he sent word to move them.

The policemen and the sisters gathered blankets together preparatory to wrapping up the babies and carrying them away. Meanwhile firemen were dragging a bucket through the snow to reach the rear of the burning factory.

Finally, the flames got so close that the shutters on the windows outside the children's room were burned, and Chief Dougherty ordered the policemen and sisters to carry their wards into a safer part of the building.

The home suffered to the extent of \$1,000, chiefly in the chapel. Sisters and firemen carried out the altar utensils and valuable ornaments. A letter carrier, of duty, was especially assiduous in stripping the chapel of anything that might be damaged by fire or water. Police Captain Linn, who lives near by, also gave assistance he could.

Three firemen were slightly hurt by falling debris while standing on a ladder. They were Brady, Leonard and Porter of Engine Company 19.

The building in which the fire started was formerly a residence. Next door, at 540, is the residence of Edward Kelly, a retired butcher. Mr. Kelly and his family had no trouble getting out, but the house was gutted. The entire damage amounted to \$11,000.

Little Fire in Parochial School.

A fire did \$25 damage yesterday afternoon to a schoolroom on the second floor of the parochial school of St. Ignace's Church, at 46 East Eighty-fourth street. It was discovered by the janitor. All the children had gone home two hours before. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Elfin Root Still Home Bound.

Elfin Root, who has been confined to his home at 22 East 82nd street for several days by a cold, was unable to go to his office yesterday.

TO FIX RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Congress Asked to Continue Existence of the International Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President today transmitted to Congress a recommendation for an appropriation to continue the existence of the Commission on International Exchange, which continuance is in accordance with the requests of the Governments of China and Mexico. The work of the commission, the President says, has greatly assisted in the establishment of new monetary systems of the Philippine Islands, Mexico and the Republic of Panama. The work done in China had, from the letter of Prince Ching, the head of the executive, been very helpful to that Government. Such improvements in the monetary systems of the silver using countries brought them into closer connection with the gold standard countries and was of very great benefit to the trade of the United States. Every effort should be made to encourage such reforms.

Secretary Loomis, in transmitting the report of the commission, refers to the enormous difficulties before the Chinese Government in the establishment of a new monetary system, and says:

"The movement toward the fixing of the rates of exchange is one of great importance to the development of our international trade. The greater the stability of the exchange, the more such a system as the one proposed are by means understood. But the exchange rates of different countries and can be overcome in China. Certainly nothing else so feasible as the American plan has been anywhere else."

In spite of difficulties which may attend any such plan, it is to be removed obstacles to our export trade directly and to a still greater extent to stimulate it indirectly by the promotion of the building of railways and the extension of international commerce in the countries adopting a stable system.

Fixed rates of exchange are the introduction of American capital into Mexico, and similar effects, it is probable, will be secured in China with the adoption of similar measures. The work in China should, therefore, be perfectly carried on under the new system of exchange rates.

It is pointed out that the United States and to other countries whose monetary systems are not established on a sound basis.

ARGUMENT IN SMOOT CASE.

Mr. Taylor, for Prosecutors, Says Mormons Hold Themselves Above the Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Argument in the Smoot case was begun to-day, former Representative R. W. Taylor opening the argument in behalf of the prosecutors. It was announced that each side would have five hours, the prosecution to open and close. Former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, it is understood, will close the argument for the prosecutors.

Mr. Taylor declared that the real question involved in the Smoot case was of government and law and not of morals. It was not a case of mere disobedience of law, but a case wherein a Senator of the United States, a member of the highest legislative body, a maker of laws, held himself apart from and above the law of the land because a higher law ruled him. Senator Smoot obeys the higher law, he testified that if he should receive a revelation in conflict with the law he would leave his country and go somewhere else. That, in Mr. Taylor's opinion, went to the very root of the matter.

The broad claim made by the prosecutors, said Mr. Taylor, was that the Mormon church was in fact a higher law, and that it was a higher law, based on the belief that it was in direct communication with Almighty God. The doctrine of revelation, constituting actual contact with the Almighty, runs through the Mormon mind, and the law is violated, not because it is the law of the land, but because there is a law of God which speaks to them. This attitude had extended from Independence, Mo., in 1830, down to the present hour. Nothing kept them from defying the law, which they believed they were in communion with God, except the policeman's club constantly held over them, actually compelling them to obey.

SENATE PASSES ARMY BILL.

Senator Hale Severely Criticizes the General Staff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The army appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate to-day. An amendment was agreed to abolishing the offices of Assistant Adjutant-General and record and pension, which are already under the Military Secretary's office.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) took occasion to criticize the general staff severely. His tendency was of professional men, both in the army and navy, he said, was to undermine and ultimately destroy the control of the civilian heads of those departments and place all authority in the hands of military men. He said that the military staff was a mere factotum, so far as the administration of the War Department was concerned. He mentioned several cases in his own experience in which he was compelled to go to the general staff for the determination of comparatively small administrative matters. He said that there was a strong tendency to make the military staff a general staff in the navy, and he gave notice that it would never succeed if he could prevent it.

An amendment offered by Mr. Proctor, providing that retired officers detailed heretofore to duty with the militia of the States shall receive only the pay of retired officers of their grade, and compensation of quarters, was adopted. This amendment removes the retroactive feature of the bill, which was alleged to have been enacted, would have limited his pay to that of a Major on the active list.

The bill as amended was passed.

YELLOW FEVER ON WARSHIP.

Three Officers of Cruiser Boston at Panama Stricken—A Japanese Dies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Consul-General Gudgeon, at Panama, has reported an outbreak of yellow fever on the cruiser Boston to the State Department. The death of a Japanese mess man has resulted thus far. Paymaster Sackett, Lieut. Leahy and Dr. Kohls have been victims of a mild attack. A later despatch from Mr. Gudgeon indicates that the fever is spreading. He says:

"Two other Japanese and Private Lafferty have yellow fever. Have been removed to Ancon. It is not safe to move them. The three reported this morning. Perry and Pierce on board. Disinfection progressing. All cases severe."

Perry and Pierce are presumed to be physicians on the Isthmus. The Boston has been ordered to Pige Sound or elsewhere, at the discretion of the command. It is expected that conditions will be greatly improved when the vessel cruises out of tropical waters.

The War Department has taken steps to prevent a spread of the fever. Assistant Surgeon J. Miller, Jr., who is now with the battalion of marines at Panama, has been ordered to board the Boston to assist in handling the patients. Passed Assistant Surgeon H. C. Cull has also been ordered to the Boston for temporary duty until he can be relieved by Assistant Surgeon E. E. McCullough, who is now at San Francisco.

Assistant Surgeon C. F. Ely, now at Annapolis, has been ordered to take the steamer Panama to fill the vacancy at Panama made by the departure of Surgeon Miller.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The gunboat Bennington has arrived at Corinto, the cruiser Minneapolis and the gunboats Yankton and Eagle at Gonave.

The battleship Texas and the monitors Florida and Nevada have sailed for Key West for Guantanamo and the gunboat Topeka from Havana for Nipe Bay and San Juan.

IT IS impossible to import the private brands of cigarettes used by Turkey's higher court circles; but we have gone a step further and secured the services of Mr. Allan Ramsay, for sixteen years the Turkish government expert, the man who made them.

are Mr. Ramsay's latest and best production—a delicate blend of the finest selected growths of Turkish tobacco. A rare smoke for American connoisseurs.

10 for 15 cents

BLAZING OIL IMPERILS SHIP.

TWO BIG SOUTH ST. BUILDINGS BURNED OUT.

Fears That Artec Pottery for Metropolitan Museum Was Lost—Rio Grande Towed From Pier to Save Her—Fire Wind Fans Flames—Loss \$100,000.

A volcanic burst of smoke and flame from the third floor windows of the old, flat faced five-story brick building at 80 and 81 South street, occupied by the Borneo Strymer Company, oil dealers, started workers at the Mallory Line docks, nearly opposite, at 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In an instant the whole building, stocked from cellar to roof, and saturated with oil, was a roaring torch, with a great smudge of convoluting blackness for a top.

The brick westerly breeze sent long streamers of flame across the Mallory Line pier and bulkhead, on which were several hundred bales of cotton and a lot of shingles just discharged from the steamship Rio Grande, from Mobile and Brunswick. The torch dipped down at times under the influence of the breeze and threatened destruction to the Rio Grande and laden lighters in the dock.

There were 300 barrels of turpentine and rosin in the steamship's hold, and it is why the dock superintendent and her skipper decided to get her out into the stream in a hurry. She had no steam on her own, but there was a fleet of tug boats, and they hitched on to her and towed her to anchor in the upper bay.

The fire ate its way through the walls of the double five-story brick building, to the south of the burning one and at the northwest corner of Fletcher and South streets, occupied by Wilson & Griffin, sailmakers; the Northrup Ship Chandler company and an office of the White Star Tourist Company. Chief Croker arrived on the first alarm and immediately called for additional forces. He got all the fire boats, the New Yorker, McClellan and Hewitt, twelve engines and a water tower at work.

The powerful streams of the fireboats and tower had little effect at first on the blazing oil. Within an hour after the fire burst from the windows of the oil house the building began to melt away. It was gutted, and the Mallory Line freight office and machine shop on the north, at 82, was spouting fire from its upper windows. It did not get any further along the block to the north, and was prevented by a deluge from half a dozen nozzles from leaping the narrow chasm of lane-like Fletcher street.

The impression got around, even among the firemen, at 6 o'clock that the fire was under control. But it started again with mighty roar and crackle at 6:30 o'clock. Three hundred barrels of lubricating oil in the cellar had been touched off. The flames leaped in front of the building, and the smoke that billowed up from the burning oil spilled through the narrow windows on its course through the narrow space where floors and roof had been.

The firemen tackled the job again with greater energy, and in half an hour the fire was under control. But it started again with mighty roar and crackle at 6:30 o'clock. Three hundred barrels of lubricating oil in the cellar had been touched off. The flames leaped in front of the building, and the smoke that billowed up from the burning oil spilled through the narrow windows on its course through the narrow space where floors and roof had been.

Some of the engines were late in reaching the fire because of the snow piles and drifts in the streets. The damage was estimated by Chief Croker at about \$100,000. It was said that Theodore G. Sullivan, manager of the Borneo Strymer Company, had stored on the top floor a valuable collection of Artec pottery that he had intended to present to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and that all of it was destroyed.

THE SWAYNE IMPEACHMENT.

House Managers Who Are to Have Control of the Several Articles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House managers to conduct the impeachment of Judge Swayne of the Northern District of Florida before the Senate held a meeting to-day for conference regarding the proceedings. It was informally agreed that the several articles of impeachment should be under the control of the managers, as follows:

Relating to the question of non-residence—Mr. Perkins (Rep., N. Y.).
The Hayden-Davis contempt case—Mr. Palmer (Rep., N. Y.).
The O'Neal contempt case—Mr. Powers (Rep., Mass.).
False expense vouchers—Messrs. Clayton (Dem., Ala.) and De Armond (Dem., Mo.).
Unlawful use of bankrupt railroad corporation funds—Messrs. (Rep., Pa.) and Smith (Dem., Ky.).

Senator Platt (Rep., Conn.), who is to preside over the trial, of impeachment, told Mr. Perkins to-day that he had been informed by ex-Senator Thurston, one of Judge Swayne's counsel, that when the Judge presented himself at the bar tomorrow a request would be made for a week's time in which to prepare his answer, and the Senator said it would doubtless be granted.

The House managers will then ask for a week to prepare their evidence after making replication to the answer, so that the taking of testimony may not begin before Feb. 15.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations of postmasters:

New York—Arthur B. Burrows, Andover; John F. Stephens, Highland Falls; Marion O. Martin, Honeoye Falls; David L. Jamieson, New York Mills; Ebenezer Evans, Waterville; P. S. Spaulding, Whitesboro; North Carolina—Bernard W. Leavitt, Southern Pines; Charles A. Reynolds, Winston-Salem.

Pennsylvania—Zacharias A. Bowman, Annapolis; Samuel P. Arnold, Curwensville; E. M. Frye, Monessen; Henry G. Meyer, Parkside; W. L. Stevenson, West Newton.

Father Faints at Furlong Boy's Trial.

John Furlong, the father of nineteen-year-old Frank Furlong, who is on trial before Judge Foster in General Sessions for killing his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Keeler, fainted yesterday while testifying that his son was mentally unbalanced. Furlong has a weak heart. After he had rested he was sent home. Drs. Macdonald and Flint testified that the boy is sane.

Southern California

If you contemplate a trip to Southern California, with its lovely seaside resorts, and orange groves, beautiful gardens, and quaint Missions, the way to reach these magical scenes without suffering any of the inconveniences of Winter travel is via

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific

Shortest Line. Fastest Time. Smoothest Track. Accommodations for all classes of passengers.

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R. TRENBROCK, General Eastern Agent,

287 Broadway, New York City

RATE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

DISCUSSION OPENED BY THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

They Welcome the President as a Recruit to Their Banks—The Committee on Commerce Takes Up the Hepburn Bill and Is Likely to Report It to the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A discussion of the question of railroad rate regulation was sprung upon the House to-day under the latitude allowed in general debate, while the Agricultural Appropriation bill was nominally under consideration, by members too impatient to wait for the appearance of the Hepburn-Mann bill, which it was assumed would be reported to the House by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Messrs. Scott (Dem., Kan.) and Bell (Dem., Cal.) were the principal speakers, the former advocating and the latter opposing the passage of the bill.

The President was accepted as a recruit to the Democratic ranks on this question by Mr. Williams, the minority leader, who in defining and describing the policy of the Democrats, said they were glad to have the support of President Roosevelt in their efforts to help the people.

Mr. Williams—I do not purpose to follow the President as leader, but welcome him to a place among my own following. (More laughter.)

Mr. Bell (Dem., Cal.) spoke in favor of giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to enforce its findings regarding railroad rates. He said it was characteristic of the American people that for years, after vainly demanding remedial legislation, they spoke in tones of moderation and patience. But he warned the House that the limit had about been reached. Mr. Bell promised the full Democratic vote of the House to pass any measure laid down on the lines of the President's message at the opening of Congress.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce today began the consideration of the twelve bills on the subject of rate regulation that have been introduced at this session.

The committee agreed to a motion to have sessions every day except Saturday until it agrees upon a measure to be reported to the House. The discussion took a wide range. The Democratic members took as prominent a part in it as the Republicans. Chairman Hepburn in a little speech to the House today said that he had intended that he would report upon the bills to-day, but he would postpone it until tomorrow.

The most important fact developed during the discussion was that the Democratic members of the committee are bound to support the Dacey bill, the measure approved by the Democratic caucus. They believe the caucus approved the principle embodied in the Dacey bill, and that the resolution adopted leaves them free to vote for any bill which in their judgment embodies the essential features of the Dacey bill. The author of that measure assented to that interpretation of the caucus action, so the promise is that the committee will not have great difficulty in coming to an agreement on a bill. So far no great difference of opinion has developed in the committee.

According to some of those who were present it was made pretty plain at the meeting that the Hepburn bill would be reported to the House with some changes. The most notable being the elimination of the provision for abolishing the Interstate Commerce Commission and the substitution of a provision that the membership of the commission should be increased from seven to nine. Representatives Eells and Townsend, who introduced rate bills that have the approval of the President, will vote in the committee against reporting the Hepburn bill.

SCHWARZKOPF GOES FREE.

The Grand Jury Dismisses the Charges Made by Former Justice Furman.

Troy, Jan. 26.—The Grand Jury to-day reported that it had investigated the charges made against John Schwarzkopf by his former law partner, former Justice E. L. Furman, and failed to find an indictment. Schwarzkopf was discharged from custody, and an order was given for the return of the \$2,500 cash bail deposited with the County Treasurer. This ends, so far as this case is concerned, the difference between the former Justice and his boy law partner. It is said that Schwarzkopf intends to bring proceedings for damages either in this city or New York.

Jail for Policy Dealers.

Ten policy dealers were before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday for sentence. Five who had pleaded guilty were let off with suspended sentences. Thomas Donlon, who had been convicted twice, was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Four others got a month.

THE STATEHOOD BILL DEAD.

Its Supporters Concede That It Cannot Be Passed at This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Statehood bill is now practically conceded to be dead by its supporters, so far as this session of the Senate is concerned. Senator Beveridge, who, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, is in favor of the bill, said that he had reached the point where he did not care whether or not an amended bill passed at this session, as he was sure that it could be passed without difficulty next session in its present form. He acknowledged that it could be passed at this session only after a strenuous fight, if at all, and more important matters are pressing before the Senate.

Senator Hansbrough, one of the sixteen Republican Senators counted as opponents of the bill, suggested to Senator Beveridge that a compromise be made whereby a vote might be taken on the bill and all pending amendments. He asked that the opponents of the bill be permitted to name the order of voting on the question of Statehood for both Arizona and New Mexico, and that the two Territories shall not be joined as a single State unless a majority of the votes in each Territory is in the affirmative.

Several amendments have been proposed by opponents of the bill. One of them, by Senator Patterson, proposes to strike Arizona from the bill. It is proposed that this be voted upon first. Another amendment, by Senator Bard, strikes both New Mexico and Arizona from the bill. Another, by Senator Foraker, provides that a separate vote shall be taken on the question of Statehood for both Arizona and New Mexico, and that the two Territories shall not be joined as a single State unless a majority of the votes in each Territory is in the affirmative.

The sixteen Republican Senators counted as opponents of the bill are: Alger, Anker, Bard, Burrows, Dick, Elkins, Foraker, Gurnea, Hallinger, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Kittredge, Long, McCumber, Perkins, Quarles and Stewart.

WE GET MR. MASON'S RATS.

A Piped Piper Show Wasn't Wanted at the Hippodrome, So He Turned Them Loose.

William J. Mason of Bay City, Mich., who wanted to show audiences at the Hippodrome for a consideration how friendly he could be with rats, took a big box containing a few score of the animals to Thompson & Dundy's office in the new building yesterday, and when he heard that his exhibition wasn't wanted, got even with New York by opening the box in the street and letting the rats out. Last night storekeepers were scouring the neighborhood for cats, and women went about with caution, hands on their skirts.

The man wrote to Thompson & Dundy two weeks ago on the official paper of the Bay City Sheriff:

"I have an attraction that I am very desirous of calling your attention to. In fact, it is a novelty, and as I have been informed that you are on the lookout for such things, I hope that you will give me and my act your worthy consideration. I take any number of rats of all kinds, from the hundred up, go in among them, pick them up by the ears, and handle them in every and any way imaginable. I play with them and let them crawl all over me while I am, apparently, asleep. I know this is a new thing, and as I have never shown anywhere only in the vicinity of this town, I think that I could make a hit. I will also catch my own rats, and can build my own cage."

Any person who has seen him perform has always spoken highly of it. The letter was not answered, but he came here all the same, and was convinced with difficulty that Thompson & Dundy wanted no part of his performance.

"Then the rats stay in New York," he said as he left the office. He was as good as his word. He and the rats both got away.

Bayonne Collector Indicted.

It was announced yesterday that the Hudson County Grand Jury had found five indictments against former Collector Cyrillus L. Robinson of Bayonne, who was arrested some time ago on complaint of Mayor Thomas Brady charged with having misappropriated funds of the city. The books show a shortage of \$49,500 up to date, but are still under examination. Mr. Robinson recently celebrated his seventy-second birthday.

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The Wanamaker Store.
Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock

An Extraordinary Offering of Japanese Carved Ivories, Bronzes and Vases

There has probably never been an auction sale of these art goods where the reductions in price even approached the attractive offerings which we make today on these carefully selected goods, every piece of which is thoroughly authenticated, and the value of which is guaranteed by us.

The collection includes such choice specimens as collectors would be proud to own; but the congested conditions of the store have prevented our giving them proper exhibition. And since we cannot do them justice in the near future we have decided to sacrifice them to the necessities of our space limitations.

Every lover of Oriental Art will be delighted with this opportunity to select fine pieces for his or her collection.

In the offering are several hundred pieces of genuine carved Ivories, including all of our latest importations, ranging in price from a fine Netsuke at \$1.75 to an exceptionally fine carving of a Farmer Sowing the Seed. This figure stands ten inches high, is made of a solid piece of ivory, and the workmanship is superbly executed. The expression of the face is remarkable; the carving of the muscles and veins of the hands is faithfully executed. The woven hat and seed-bag, as well as the texture of the clothing, show the highest skill in Oriental ivory-work.

This piece was fairly priced at \$250, and might very well bring a much higher price in the hands of the usual dealer; it is now marked \$150; and is a remarkable bargain.

Other Carvings are marked at \$3.75, \$5, \$6.25, \$7.50 and upwards. Many of which are worth double their present prices; all of which are worth a half more than now marked.

The collection of Bronzes includes:

Covered Jars and Table Jardinieres at \$1.75, from \$2.50.

Vases at \$2.75, \$3, \$6.25, up to \$70, that were \$4 to \$125.

Jardinieres at \$5, \$6.25, up to \$27.50, that were \$8.50, \$18.50, and up to \$50.

Umbrella Jars at \$10, \$16.50, \$20 and \$30, that were \$22.50, \$26, \$27.50 and \$40.

The collection of Vases includes such unusual things as a unique colored Splash Vase with crackle at \$5, from \$10; up to a fine Inari Vase, 4 feet 6 inches high, at \$500 from \$115.

Also Porcelain Vases and Morisaki in delicate colorings, at 25c to \$2.50; that were already low-priced at 35c to \$4.

Fine colored Awata and Satsuma Vases, at \$1 to \$12.50; that were \$1.50 to \$35.

Tenth street aisle and Elevator Counter.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

James McCreery & Co.

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3rd Floor.

Russian Sable, Hudson Bay

Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla

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